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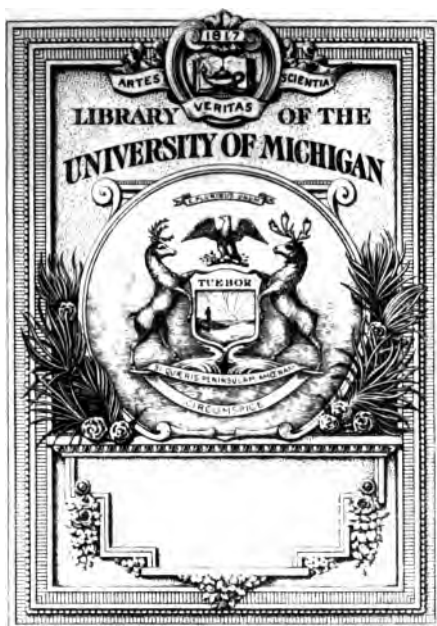
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THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO
(BRAZIL)

DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND PUBLIC WORKS
OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO (BRAZIL)

THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO

(BRAZIL)

Statistics and General Information

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**1903**  
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SÃO PAULO
TYPOGRAPHIA BRAZIL DE CARLOS GERKE
47 — Rua de São Bento — 47
1904

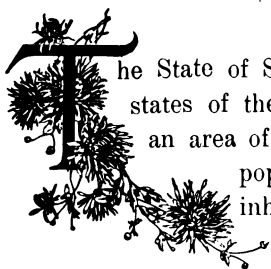
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1904

The State of São Paulo.



he State of São Paulo, one of the twenty states of the United States of Brazil, has an area of about 260,000 sq. Km. and a population estimated at 2,570,000 inhabitants.

Situated in the middle south of Brazil, the State of São Paulo is cut, at about a third of its width from its southern boundry, by the tropic of Capricorn which passes through the municipality of the State Capital. Occupying only $\frac{1}{32}$ of the total area of the country, it contains nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ of the total population of the Republic.

The population of the State of São Paulo, besides its natural growth which has been very active, has been greatly increased by emmigration. The census of 1872 gives it a population of 837,354. In 1886 the population had reached 1,221,394. Following this proportion the population at the end of

the century should have been only about 1,800,000 inhabitants.

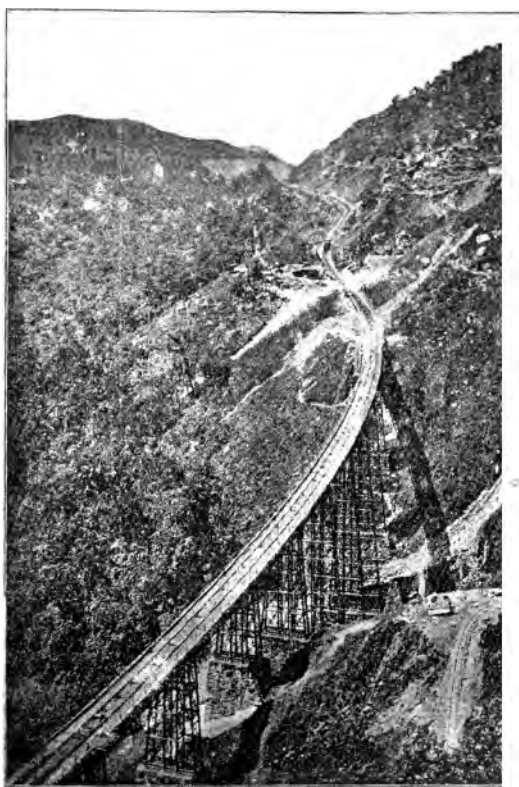
The capital of the State, the city of São Paulo, has to day 250,000 inhabitants. In 1807 its population was calculated at from between 15,000 and 20,000 inhabitants. In 1850 it had 30,000, in 1886 45,000 and in 1896 150,000 inhabitants.

Nevertheless, the State of São Paulo, according to the classification of the German census Bureau has only one *large city* (more than 100,000 inhabitants): its capital; two *medium sized cities* (between 20,000 and 100,000 inhabitants): Campinas and Santos; and fourteen *small cities* (more than 5,000 and less than 20,000 inhabitants), which follow in the alphabetical order: — Amparo, Araraquara, Franca, Guaratinguetá, Jahú, Jundiahy, Lorena, Pindamonhangaba, Piracicaba, Ribeirão Preto, Rio Claro, São Carlos do Pinhal, Sorocaba and Taubaté.

Emmigration, largely of rural labourers, has contributed considerably to the rapid increase of the population of São Paulo. Between 1827 and 1902 the State recieved 1,075,654 emmigrants, of whom about 770,000 were Italians, 200,000 Spaniards and Portuguese and the others of various nationalities.

Civil government is administered through three departments: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The first is vested in the congress, com-

posed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The executive power is vested in the



Viaduct on the Sierra ("São Paulo Railway")

sident of the State. The judicial power is in judges and juries, the Supreme State Court

the highest judicial power in the State, having the power to decide on appeals and demurers from the decisions of the inferior courts.

The administrative services of the State are distributed to three departments, each governed by a secretary, who is responsible directly to the President of the State. The Departments are: (1) that of the Interior and Justice: (2) that of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, and (3) that of Finances.

Besides these there are the following Departments and Institutions:

Pertaining to the Department of the Interior and Justice: The Public Library, General Inspection of the Public Schools, Normal School, Complementary Schools, Model (Training) Schools, Kintergartens, "Group" Schools, Preliminary Schools, the Gymnasias of the State Capital and of Campinas, Polytechnic School, the Orphan and Insane Asylums, the Department of Statistics and the Archives, The Official Gazette, the Directory of the Health Department, the Pharmaceutical Laboratory, the Bacteriological Institute, The Laboratory of Chemical Analysis, the Vaccine Institute, the General Service of Disinfection, the Hospital for Contagious Diseases, the Demographo-sanitary Service, and the Serum-therapeutic Institute. This Department also controls: the Supreme Court of the State, the office of Attorney General,

the Circuit Judges, the Chamber of Commerce, the Department of the Police, the State Prisons, and the Department of Public Force and Supplies.

The Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works controls: The Superintendency of Public Works, the Inspection of Railroads and Navigation, Emmigration and Colonization. The Agronomic Institute, the Practical School of Agriculture "Luiz de Queiroz", the Agronomic Service, the Geographical and Geological State Survey, the Botanical Experiment Station, the Meteorological Service, and the Water Supply of the State Capital and of various cities of the interior.

The Department of Finances has charge of the State Treasury and of the several stations for the collections of State revenues.

There are in the State also the following Establishments or Departments belonging to the Federal Government:

The Law School, the National Sub-treasury, the Department of Telegraphs, the Post Office Department, the Santos Custom House, the Captaincy of the Port of Santos, and the Commandery of the National Guard.

The revenue collection by the State Treasury, during the financial administration of 1902, was

\$20,572,984.70, at the par of exchange. This sum was collected under the following titles:

Export duties on goods and merchandise produced in the State	\$13,642,626.00
Dispatch taxes on goods and merchandise produced in the State	\$145,272.95
Taxes on real estate transfers	\$1,956,832.45
Inheritance taxes	\$543,933.14
State revenue stamps	\$306,732.64
Transportation taxes	\$1,152,527.39
Taxes on real estate in the State capital	\$431,817.22
Drainage tax for the State ca- pital	\$526,341.11
Water tax for the State capital	\$670,841.33
Matriculation tax for the Pu- blic Schools	\$13,213.96
Sale of Public Lands	\$14,285.11
Collection on the floating debt	\$131,155.23
Additional tax	\$362,620.15
Indemnisations	\$392,601.94
Eventuals, including fines for the infraction of laws etc. .	\$200,410.92
Revenue from State Establish- ments	\$81,773.16
Total	<u>\$20,572,984.70</u>

The expenditure during the same year was \$22,366,664.70.



View on Rua 15 de Novembro (15th of Novembro Str
(Capital of the State of São Paulo).

The deficit was covered by the reserve
lated during previous administrations, leavi

lance in the treasury of \$4,769,609.11, which was carried over to the financial year of 1903.

The following items of the expenditure deserve especial mention:

Public Instruction (all grades) .	\$3,599,957.75
Sanitary Service and Public Aid	\$1,214,718.22
Judges Salaries	\$874,892.10
Police Department	\$4,527,963.25
Public Works (roads and bridges school and prison buildings, water supply and drainage) .	\$3,484,455.68
Colonization and Emmigration .	\$970,870.85
Practical Schools of agriculture, experimental stations, agro- nomical posts, and the distri- bution of seeds	\$202,095.63
Interest and Sinking Fund on the State Debt	\$2,069,330.86

According to the balance sheet published by the Treasury, the floating debt of the State, arising from loans and advances to railways and municipalities, and other sources, was, on the 31st of December of 1902 \$169,319.43. The funded debt was \$9,778,561.62 being \$907,650.27 home and \$8,870,911.35 foreign.

Climate and Public Health

By virtue of its geographical position, the State of São Paulo should have a somewhat tropical cli-

mate, because it lies between the 20th and parallels of latitude, south, and therefore its greatest extent is within the Tropic of Capricorn. However the State is formed of a plateau with a slight inclination to the north-west and a mean altitude of 600 meters above the level of the sea, with variations of more than 1000 meters in many parts, the latitude being thus compensated by the altitude.



Part of the State Capital near the station of
"The São Paulo Railway".

the climate is singularly modified, presenting all the characteristics of a warm temperate climate.

The State has a Meteorological Service, regularly established, with modern registering instruments at more than 40 stations scattered over its territory, many of them established for more than ten years. The data furnished by these stations give, therefore, a fair idea of the climatic phases of the State.

Taking as a base the observations made at the most distant stations and at one central

tion, it is easily seen that they justify the above classification.

The principal factor is, without doubt, temperature. At the following stations, which represent the extremes, the following averages were observed during about ten years:

Temperatures (Centigrade)					
	Santos	São Paulo	Tatuhy	Bragança	Porto Ferreira
Summer	25.0	21.4	22.7	22.2	25.4
Autumn	23.1	18.7	19.3	20.1	22.1
Winter	18.8	14.7	15.3	16.0	17.6
Spring	20.6	18.0	19.2	19.3	21.9
Yearly	21.9	18.2	19.1	19.4	21.7
Absolute Maximums					
	40.0	38.5	42.5	36.5	35.0
Absolute Minumins					
	+ 5.0	— 2.5	— 1.8	0.0	+ 3.0

The months of the four seasons are as follows.

I Summer	December	II Autumn	March	III Winter	June	IV Spring	September
	January		April		July		October
	February		May		August		November

From these temperatures it may be easily seen that nearly all kinds of cultivation may be undertaken in the State of São Paulo, and that, contrary to what has been reported, the climate is very favorable to health.

This mildness of climate is further increased by

the difference of temperature between the night and day, called in meteorology “oscillations of temperature”. At the aforesaid stations the following — averages of these oscillations have been observed:

Santos	São Paulo	Tatuly	Bragança	Porto Ferreira
8.6	9.6	12.3	11.1	10.2



Station of the “São Paulo Railway” (State Capital).

From which we may deduce that the nights are cool and agreeable even during the summer months, which does not occur in the truly tropical climates where the oscillations are never more than 3 or 4 degrees.

The second factor, of great importance, is the rainfall. In this respect the State is especially favoured, because the rains, besides being very regular

are very evenly distributed, the want of water never being felt. This means that a general drouth need never be feared. To add to this, the State has a hydrographical system which guarantees the favorable outcome of any agricultural enterprise, large or small.

At the stations taken as examples, the distribution of the rainfall is as follows, expressed in millimeters :

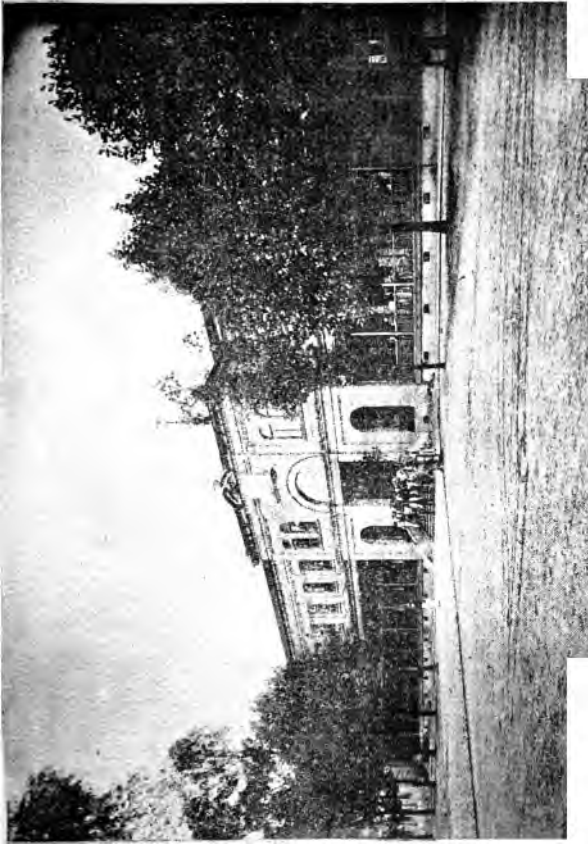
	Santos	São Paulo	Tatuby	Bragança	P. Ferreira
Summer	851	569	587	647	616
Autumn	636	290	292	305	258
Winter	402	139	154	115	57
Spring	442	317	346	389	307
Yearly	2,331	1,315	1,379	1,456	1,238

During the winter months, when, some times, the rains fall at greater intervals, they are Providentially substituted by the dews which fall in great abundance, so that the vegetation does not feel the absence of the rains.

In consequence of this phenomenon, the average percentage of moisture is very large.

The direction of the winds in the State is very regular, and is composed of two principal winds: NW and SE. Of these two the second has the largest percentage of frequency. Both are high winds and when they drop nearer the surface of the earth they follow the local topography, but it is always easily perceived that they belong to the two principal winds.

They rarely blow at cyclone speed and t



nately these phenomina have never been noted
the State with that degree of violence which

attain in other parts of the globe. The same may be said of hailstorms, which are very rare.

The only meteorological phenomenon, in any way disastrous, and it only as regards the coffee culture, has been frost. Being restricted to certain limits of altitude, and, in many cases, due to felling the trees which served as a barrier, the damage has been relatively insignificant and might easily have been avoided. On the other hand the frost serves to demonstrate that the climate of the State is far superior to what it has been reported, as it is impossible to classify as tropical the climate of a country where frosts occur.

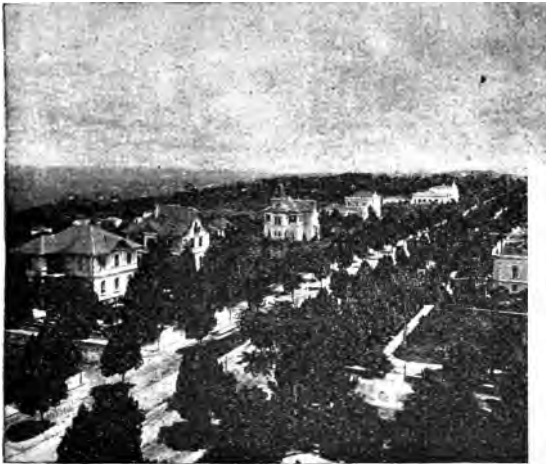
To resume, the climate of the State of São Paulo is warm and temperate, and, in many places, may not even be classified as warm, and in which all of European plants would prosper. Its insalubrity is a myth, to-day entirely disproved by the registering instruments of the Meteorological Department, which admit of no mistake or doubt.

Public Health

Confirming the climatic data, statistics demonstrate very favorable condition of health in the State of São Paulo.

Owing to purely accidental causes, in years past it has been visited by epidemics of yellow fever.

Santos, a seaport through which all direct trade passes, daily visited by ships with crews more subject to the disease than the was, while unprovided with the sanitary improvements which it enjoys to-day, the focus from which yellow fever spread to some points of the



Avenida Paulista (Capital).

This irradiation was greatly favored by the ordinary increase in foreign population, due to migration, in certain localities of the State had not time to prepare themselves with the necessary sanitary improvements.

Campinas, Araraquara, Limeira, Rio Claro had epidemics of yellow fever only so long

were not furnished with regular systems of water supply, sewers, and drainage. The State capital, notwithstanding its dense population, principally of foreigners, having been able to provide these systems, never had an epidemic of yellow fever; al-



A part of Largo do Thesouro (Treasury square)
(State Capital).

though situated between Santos and the cities above mentioned.

It is now some years since the disease has appeared in an epidemic form. The focus being destroyed, and with the sanitary improvements already carried out in the principal cities of the interior,

the serious outbreaks which occurred many years ago have disappeared.

The other epidemic diseases, such as typhoid fever, smallpox, etc., never attained that serious phase, in the State of São Paulo, which they have



A part of the Largo do Rosario (Rosary Square)
(State Capital).

reached in other countries. Even tuberculosis claims fewer victims in São Paulo. In the Capital the mortality from tuberculosis is only about 7 for each 100 deaths, while in some European capitals the proportion is as high as 25 and 50 persons for each 100 deaths.

Finally, to show clearly the excellent health condition of the State of São Paulo, it is sufficient to examine the following data indicating the yearly deaths per 1000 inhabitants in some cities in the State and some foreign cities.

Foreign cities	Yearly deaths per 1000 inhabitants
Madrid	36.4
Lisbon	34.8
Marseille	30.6
Milan	24.6
Paris	21.3
Rome	20.6
Buenos Ayres	22.5

Cities of the State of São Paulo	Yearly deaths per 1000 inhabitants
São Paulo (State capital) . . .	18.14
Campinas	24.49
Ribeirão Preto	16.50
São Carlos do Pinhal	14.52
Araraquara	10.56
Itapira	19.44
Jahú	21.23
Cajurú	13.76
Mocóca	13.57
Bragança.	21.78
Espirito Santo do Pinhal . . .	22.86
Belem do Descalvado	20.08

Excepting the State capital, all the other cities mentioned above are centers of coffee culture where the foreign emigrants gather.

Public Instruction

Libraries and Museums — Private Instruction



Public instruction, in the State of São Paulo, has always been the object of zealous solicitude on the part of the government, but it was only after 1890 that it had its greatest and best development.

Primary instruction in the State of São Paulo is regulated chiefly by the decrees of November 27th., 1893 and January 11th., 1898, and consists of two departments, *Preliminary* and *Complementary*; the former being for children of from 7 to 14 years of age, the latter for all those who finish the preliminary course. At the end of this course a diploma is given which entitles the owner to teach in the preliminary schools (primary schools).

The following is the plan of organization of the public schools of the State.

In every locality where from 20 to 40 children,

of school age are to be found, a preliminary school shall be established, as many being opened as may be needed to accommodate all pupils, at the rate of 40 to each school.

In all places where a probable attendance of

30 adults can be obtained, a free night school shall be opened.



Flora of São Paulo

There are at present in the State 3,320 preliminary schools, for both sexes, 1,852 being for boys, 1,348 for girls and 120 for both sexes. Of these 2,504 are under the State and 816 are maintained by the respective municipalities. There

are also 72 night schools. The total enrollment is 37,960.

There is in the State a type of preliminary school called, "Model Schools" with a five years course, organised especially as practice schools (training schools) for the pupils of the Normal School.

There are in the State five Model Schools in the capital and one at Itapetininga, enrollment of 2,292 pupils.

At the county-seats where there are preliminary schools, these may be united in "Groups" in which the graded system of the "Model Schools" may be introduced, dividing the pupils into years after the plan of the "Model Schools". There are 58 of these "Groups" in the State, eight being in the capital and fifty in the interior, with an enrollment of 39,110 pupils.



Flora of São

In the capital of the State, there is a kindergarten, devoted to the teaching of children by the Froebel system, with from 180 to 200 pupils of from 4 to 6 years of age.

There is also at the capital of the State a normal school for girls, supported by the Government, called the "Seminario de Educa-

support and education of unprotected orphans, where 100 orphans receive instruction in primary branches, in housework and domestic science.

The State also maintains at the capital a correctional school known as the "Instituto Disciplinar" for idle, vicious, and abandoned minors. Here these boys receive training which gives them habits of industry: here also they are educated, taught primary branches and learn trades.

Complementary schools

(Primary Normal course)

The course in these schools is of four years, for both sexes, but taught in separate classes, each class having a different teacher.

There are six Complementary Schools, two being at the capital and one at each of the following cities; Itapetininga, Piracicaba, Campinas, and Guatatinguetá, the last two having been opened during this year.

The total enrollment of pupils in the Complementary Schools is 1,251.

The Normal School

(Secondary Normal course)

The Normal School is located at the capital of the State and is an institution of strictly secondary

and professional education, having for its object the preparation of professional teachers, giving its stu-



Mango trees

dents the required intellectual and moral training, as well as the practice needed for the performance of their duties as teachers.

The normal course is of four years, free to both sexes, but in separate classes. The enrollment this year was of 286 students of both sexes.

Secondary Education

The official institutions of secondary education in the State of São Paulo, are, — the Gymnasium of the City of São Paulo, and the gymnasium at Campinas. These institutions aim at giving a complete fundamental, secondary education, such as will fit the student for professional studies.

The course of the gymnasia is of six years.

The Gymnasium of the city of São Paulo has 145 students and that of Campinas, 105.

Higher Education

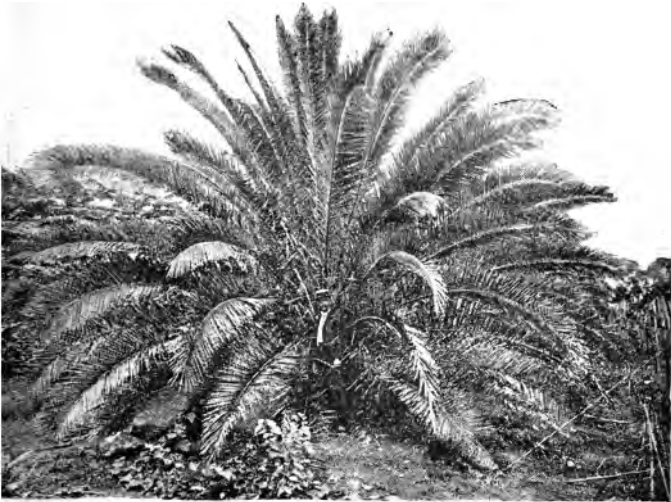
There are in the State two institutions of higher educations. — a Law School, under the Federal government, and a Polytechnic School supported by the State.

The law school was created by a law enacted Aug. 11, 1827. The course is of five years. There are at present 444 students in attendance.

Connected with the Law School is a fine library which is open to the general public. The Faculty publishes an annual review containing important discussions and valuable articles.

The Polytechnic School was opened Feb. 15th., 1894.

There are two courses in what is considered fundamental knowledge, and nine courses in special subjects. The total enrollment in the several courses is of 169.



Date Palm

Professional Agricultural Education

The first school of this kind, created by a decree of 1900, as a "School of Practical Agriculture" was established on the estate of S. João da Montanha, near Piracicaba. It is now known as the "Luiz de Queiroz School of Practical Agriculture" in honor

of and as a tribute to the memory of the late honored citizen Luiz Vicente de Sousa Queiroz, who donated the estate to the government, with all its valuable improvements.

The course of studies is of three years and is distributed to 5 departments.

Another institution of agriculture was opened



Fountain in the public garden (State Capital).

this year in Iguape, known as the “Dr. Bernardino de Campos school of Agricultural Apprenticeship,” Its general purpose is the same as that of the “Luiz de Queiroz school” but of narrower scope, having a 2 years course. There are at present 22 regular students and 7 who attend lectures only.

There are two Agricultural Schools, similar to that of Iguape, — one at Batataes, called “The Agri-

cultural School of Batataes” and the other
ras, called “The Rural School of Araras,” s
by their respective municipalities. In othe
cipalities plans are being made for similar

School Statistics

In order that the reader may see at
the number of schools supported by the St
the number of pupils attending them, the f
tables have been organised.



Wild fig tree.

DESIGNATION	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS				NUMBER OF PUPILS		
	Male	Female	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Total
Schools of the preliminary grade							
State Schools	1,446	938	120	2,504	15,906	13,774	29,680
Municipal Schools	406	410		816	2,967	3,153	6,120
Night Schools	72			72	2,160		2,160
Kindergartens			1	1	83	98	181
Groups	3	2	53	58	18,982	20,128	39,110
Model Schools			5	5	1,098	1,194	2,292
Orphan Seminary		1		1		100	100
Correctional School	1			1	35		35
Normal grade							
Complimentary Schools (Primary Normal)			6	6	512	739	1,251
Normal School (Secondary Course)			1	1	100	186	286
Secondary Schools							
Gymnasias	2			2	250		250
Higher Education							
Law School	1			1	444		444
Polytechnic School	1			1	169		169
Agricultural Schools							
Agricultural School of Piracicaba	1			1	33		33
Agricultural School of Iguape . .	1			1	29		29
	1,934	1,351	186	3,471	42,768	39,372	82,140

Libraries and Museums

Two establishments intimately connected with education, supported by the State are the Public Library and the State Museum.

The Public Library has among its collections



Florencio de Abreu Street

some valuable bibliographic rarities upon history, science, literature, philosophy, etc. as well as a great mass of newspapers and periodicals, both domestic and foreign, amounting to nearly 25,000 volumes.

The State Museum, besides the collections of the three kingdoms of nature, has rich ethnological, archeological, and numismatic collections, also collec-

tions of historical objects, works of art, Brazilian paintings, etc.

The number of visitors may be estimated at 30,000 yearly.



São Bento Street (Capital)

There are in the state several libraries and reading rooms, belonging to individuals and private corporations.

There are also several valuable private museums in the State.

Private Institutions

Besides the educational institutions supported by public funds, there are many primary and



São Bento Square (Capital)

secondary schools belonging to individuals and associations, brotherhoods and religious orders, some of which receive State aid. The profession of teaching is free to natives and foreigners alike. From re-

ports recieved it is found that there are in the State about 800 private day schools for both sexes, including night schools, with an average of 24,000 pupils, and there are about 150 boarding schools for both sexes. There are also private institutions for higher education, professional and technical.

Some of these private establishments are of im-



Palace of the State Government

portance, such as, for example: *The Episcopal Seminary, The American School and Muckenzie College, The Free School of Pharmacy, The Practical School of Commerce, The Lyceums of Arts and Trades, The D. Anna Rosa Institute, The D. Carolina Tamandaré School, and The "Heart of Jesus" Lyceum.*

Among private schools of primary and secondary education, the following are worthy of mention: *The Institute of Science and Letters*, *The Model English School*, *Hydycrofh College*, *The Gymnasium of S. Bento*, *The Nogueira da Gama School* at Jacarehy, *The Jahú Atheneum*, at Jahú, *The School of*



Palace Garden (Capital)

S. Luiz, at Itú, *The Maternal Schools*, *The Masonic Day and Night Schools*, *The St. Joseph Day School*, and the *People's School* at S. Vicente. We gather from reports and various data that the enrollment in these private institutions may be safely put down at 45,000.

Relating to physical culture: greater attention is

being paid to this branch every year, several athletic games having been introduced for promoting health and physical development.

There are in the State a great number of literary and scientific associations. The most important are; *The Historical and Geographical Institute*,



Public Gardens (Capital)

The Society of Ethnography and Civilisation of the Indians, The Scientific Society of São Paulo, and The Center of Science Letters and Arts of Campinas.



Agriculture



griculture is the principal source of wealth in the State of São Paulo, and the field of activity of the majority of its inhabitants.

Among the different plants cultivated, coffee holds the first place; after it comes sugar-cane, cotton, grapes, tobacco, and several kinds of cereals, principally rice, corn, and beans.

It was only after 1825 that coffee culture reached any degree of importance. It was then introduced in this very fertile district, where it found conditions more favorable to its reproduction than are to be found in any other part of the world.

To obtain a fair estimate of the increase in the coffee production it is sufficient to consider that, in 1825, the exportation of coffee from the port of Santos was two million kilos; in 1867 it reached thirty million and twenty years afterwards, in 1887,

it had attained five times that amount, or one hundred and fifty million kilòs.

The entrance of coffee in the Santos market during the harvest of 1901-1902 was above 10,000,000



Private Residence (Capital)

bags of 60 kilos each. The production of coffee in the State of São Paulo was, that agricultural year, more than half the total output of the whole world.

The statistics on coffee culture collected by the Department of Agriculture in 1901, show that this

cultivation is widely spread over the State. There were at that time 15,828 plantations on which coffee was grown. The number of mature trees, — that



Private Residence (Capital)

is, coffee-bearing trees, — was 525, 624, 435 and that of young trees, under four years, 134,335,625.

The territorial area occupied by those 15,828 plantations was 4,217,802 hectares. Of this, 751,115

hectares was occupied by the existing trees and 981,037 hectares reserved for planting new trees.

There was, therefore, within that part of the State already settled and provided with modern means of transportation, sufficient coffee land in 1901 to double the output of the State; in other words, the State



Public School (Capital)

of São Paulo could easily supply all the coffee consumed in the whole world.

Coffee plantations are found at a distance of 606 kilometres from the port of Santos.

Coffee is almost the only agricultural produce exported from the State of São Paulo. The others either do not suffice for home consumption, or barely supply the home demand.

The cultivation of sugar cane is the second in importance in the State, principally for the distilling of "aguardente" (cane whiskey).

According to the census of 1900 the total production, in 100 municipalities out of the 172 into which the State is divided, was of 92,517,000 liters of whiskey and 7,389,525 kilos of sugar. In the same year it was necessary to import sufficient of



Polytechnic Institute (Capital)

these products to satisfy the home demand of the State. That year, through the port of Santos alone, 497,000 liters of whiskey and 25,781,460 kilos of sugar were imported.

The municipalities where most attention is paid to the cultivation of cane are Tieté, Capivary, Piracicaba, São Pedro, Boa Vista das Pedras, Santa Isabel, S. Luiz do Parahytinga and Lorena.

There are, in the State of São Paulo, several factories for the manufacture of sugar and cane whiskey.

The data relating to the years of from 1901 to 1903 give the following yearly averages of production.

Sugar Production

	Yearly Average
Piracicaba Sugar factory	3,371,140 kilos
Villa Raffard „ „	2,058,100 „
Porto Feliz „ „	269,100 „
Lorena Sugar Mill. . .	575,700 „
Monte Alegre Sugar Mill	769,980 „
Dumont „ „	620,000 „
Indaiá „ „	211,980 „
Pimentel „ „	420,000 „
Barra „ „	— „
Total . .	8,296,000 kilos

Production of Cane Whiskey

	Yearly Average
Piracicaba Sugar Factory	448,000 liters
Villa Raffard „ „	58,375 „
Porto Feliz „ „	17,957 „
Lorena Sugar Mill. . .	57,503 „
Monte Alegre Sugar Mill	— „
Dumont „ „	121,666 „
Indiá „ „	91,666 „
Freitas Cane Mill . . .	28,000 „
Pimentel „ „ . . .	— „
Barra „ „ . . .	250,000 „
Total . .	1,073,167 liters

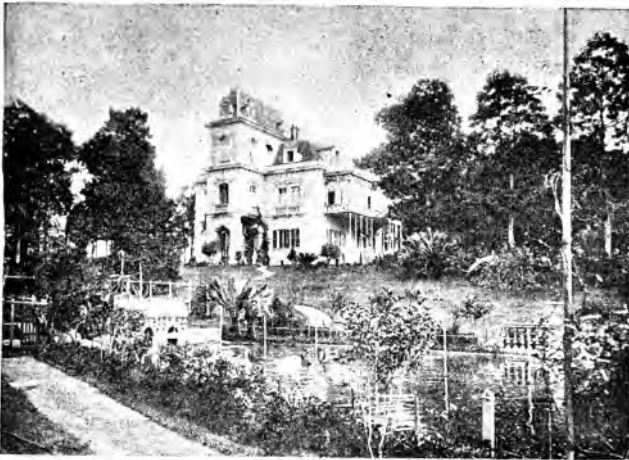
Cane ground

	Yearly Average
Piracicaba Sugar Factory	43,936,333 kilos
Villa Raifard „ „	27,872,666 „
Porto Feliz „ „	4,428,078 „
Lorena Sugar Mill . .	6,893,663 „
Monte Alegre Sugar Mill	8,796,545 „
Dumont „ „	8,433,000 „
Freitas Cane Mill . . .	6,700,000 „

There are also other important factories for the manufacture of rectified spirits from corn, or by re-distilling cane whiskey. This industry, at present in its beginning, promises much in the near future in the State of São Paulo. The consumption of alcohol may be greatly increased in many of the cities of the interior where the raw material is abundant, especially for illuminating purposes, both private and public.

Cotton culture was at one time in a very flourishing condition in the State of São Paulo. The period of the greatest prosperity for this industry was the ten years between 1867 and 1876, during which period, besides supplying the home demand, a yearly average of from 7 to 8 million kilos was exported. From that time on a decadence in cotton culture set in which has continued until the present time, when the production is not sufficient to supply the well-developed weaving industry of the State.

The statistics of the cotton production of 1900, covering only 22 municipalities of the State, show a production of 6,252,000 kilos of cotton. During the same year 1,486,265 kilos of cotton were imported through the port of Santos alone for local use.



Private Residence (Capital)

Lately cotton culture promises to take a new impetus. The crop of 1903 amounted to 6,750,000 kilos; that of 1904 is estimated at 9,750,000 kilos. Even this is not enough to furnish the demand of the very prosperous weaving industries of the State.

In 1903 the principal cotton weaving establishments were those in the table below:

Factories	Number of spindles	Number of looms	Motive power		Number of employees	Average annual consumption of cotton (kilos)	Average annual consumption of cloth (meters)	Average annual expense
			kind	h. p.				
Industrial Co. of S. Paulo.	7,376	207	S & E	498	430	630,000	3,600,000	\$229,320.00
Regoli, Crespi & Co.	—	210	E	150	450	300,000	3,000,000	—
Silva, Seabra & Co.	1,840	176	S	240	350	480,000	1,000,000	\$204,750.00
Bergmann & Kowarick.	—	32	S	180	50	165,000	720,000	\$43,680.00
Rawlinson, Müller & Co.	2,280	120	W	—	160	240,000	1,500,000	\$81,900.00
Paulistano, Fabril & Co.	3,800	200	S	200	300	600,000	3,500,000	\$709,800.00
Colonel Bento Pires & Co.	3,300	100	S	500	180	225,000	1,600,000	\$117,936.00
S. I. de Exp. H. Dell'Acqua	—	251	S & W	120	350	200,000	1,400,000	\$196,560.00
G. E. Correa Pacheco	—	64	S	120	100	300,000	820,000	\$27,300.00
José Weisssohn & Co.	10,000	400	W	8000	600	1,000,000	5,400,000	\$393,120.00
Pereira, Mendes & Co.	—	131	S	116	140	300,000	1,350,000	\$65,520.00
Manoel José da Fonseca	3,500	112	S	250	260	20,000	1,400,000	\$98,280.00
Georgo Oetzer & Co.	16,000	426	S	650	450	720,000	4,800,000	\$157,248.00
Ernesto Zschöckel & Co.	2,100	112	S	250	260	200,000	1,000,000	—
Rodolpho Miranda	4,738	120	S	335	300	700,000	1,680,000	\$45,864.00
Manuel Guedes P. de Mello	472	175	S	220	300	1,050,000	1,500,000	\$65,520.00
	56,406	2,836			4,686	7,160,000	34,270,000	\$2,436,798.00

The State of São Paulo was at that time third in the Union in this important industry, as may be seen below:

FACTORIES	NO. OF FACTORIES		
	With spinning machinery	Without spinning machinery	TOTAL
Minas Geraes	16	21	37
Rio de Janeiro and the Capital	18	11	29
São Paulo	11	7	18
Maranhão	8	8	16
Bahia	4	8	12
Santa Catharina	1	6	7
Pernambuco	4	1	5
Ceará.	3	1	4
Sergipe	1	3	4
Alagoas	2	1	3
Paraná	2	—	2
Rio Grande do Sul	1	1	2
Espirito Santo.	1	—	1
Parahyba do Norte	1	—	1
Piauhv	1	—	1
Rio Grande do Norte	1	—	1
Other States	—	—	—
Total	75	68	143

Many other textile fibres grow in this State. One of them, Aramina, is now being cultivated on

a large scale. There is, in the Capital factory which uses it in the manufacture of goods for bags, carpeting, and twine. Aramina rivals all kinds of her

The culture of the silk worm is not carried on with success, but there is yet no source in the State to furnish a market for the



Reservoir of the State Capital water

Grape growing is the newest agricultural industry of the State. It has not yet reached the development that was expected, owing to experiments being made with various varieties which do not give good results.

The process of wine making is still very rudimentary. There are, however,

makers who have the most modern apparatus, the most prominent among them being Dr. Nicolau Vergueiro of Sorocaba, a municipality near the State Capital, who has succeeded in producing excellent wine from the two American grapes "Black July" and "Norton Virginia".

In 1890, four thousand pipes of wine were produced in the State, one million eighty-nine thousand



Monument in Commemoration of the Independence of **Brazil**
State Museum (Capital)

two hundred and twenty-three vines already bearing, and four hundred ninety-three thousand three hundred young vines. The wine produced that year amounted to one thousand two hundred and five pipes.

Thanks to the energy and tenacity of the learned Dr. Luiz Pereira Barretto, the problem of grape culture has been solved.

He has succeeded in breeding a vine farm near the State Capital, which is adapted to the climatic conditions of the São Paulo and which resists all the vine

Tobacco culture has been carried on in for many years, but it has not increased. Culture was first introduced in about 1777;



Normal School (Capital)

afterwards the crop was estimated at 300 more than half of which was exported.

In the ten years between 1877 and 1886 supplying the local demand, the province along the coast, 3,725,370 rolls of twist: hundreds of segars: 3,542 thousands of and 164,056 kilos of snuff. The product year of 1886 was about two million kilo

At the present time the tobacco produced in the State is not sufficient for home consumption. In 1900, forty-five municipalities produced 9,479,415 kilos. In 1900 the State imported, through the port of Santos alone, 293,247 kilos of tobacco leaf; 23,722 kilos of cigarettes; and 42,189 kilos of segars.



Primeval forest

This will be one of the industries of the future, when the principal cause of its weakness, the want of laborers, is remedied. Experiments with the best varieties of tobacco, São Felix, (of Bahia), Havana, Turkish, and Sumatra, have given most favorable results. At the present time, the districts where the tobacco culture predominates are the munici-

palities of Santa Branca, Parahybuna, and São José do Parahytinga.

The cerials, corn and beans, are grown all over the State of São Paulo. We may say that, during the last few years the production of these two cerials has been sufficient to supply the home demand, which was not true a few years ago when it was



Cattle at a drinking place

necessary to import large quantities from foreign countries. The statistics of the year of 1900 give the following production in ninty-one of the one hundred and seventy-two municipalities into which the State is divided:

Beans	46,753,970 liters
Corn	394,298,750 „

Rice, which is consumed generally all over the State, is only cultivated on a very small scale; vast quantities of it are imported, chiefly from India. Nevertheless it grows very well in several districts of the State, and only the want of laborers can explain why it is not more generally cultivated.



Fishing for "Dourados" (gold fish) in the Mogy-Guassú River

Rice culture predominates in the municipalities of Iguape, Xiririca, and Apiahy, but it is spreading over the western coffee districts especially those of Jahú, Santa Rita, and Ibipinga. It is without doubt one of the products for small farming in the future.

In 1900, in eighty municipalities, the production of 39,830,370 liters of rice was attained.

Commerce



Commerce in the State of São Paulo has developed considerable interest with the development of agriculture, the perfecting of the railroads and the increased immigration. The State has large commercial relations with the other States of the Union, and rail transportation with the States of Minas Geraes and the Federal Capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The products of Goyaz and the southern Minas Geraes are exported through the Port of Santos. During the year 1902 the exports of the State of Minas Geraes coming through Santos were officially valued at \$8,821,481 and the exports of the State of Goyaz through Santos at \$29,532.

The State has large commercial relations with the Federal Capital and States of Pernambuco, Alagoas, Bahia, Par-

Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. The commerce with these States is principally importation. Among the goods imported the most important, from the several states, are: sugar and cotton from Pernambuco and Alagoas; lard, onions, tobacco, mandioca meal, soap, candles, and dried beef from Rio Grande



Panorama of the

do Sul, Santa Catharina and Paraná, and matches and candles from the Federal Capital.

The exportation from the State of São Paulo to the other states of Brazil is still very small, but promises to develop along certain lines, especially beer, hats and cotton goods.

The maritime commerce of the State of São Paulo

is carried on almost exclusively through the Port of Santos, the commerce through the ports of Ubatuba, São Sebastião, Iguape, and Cananea being still very limited. As soon as the projected construction of railways is realized it should at once increase considerably. The most important of these projected



ulo (State Capital)

railroads is the one which connects the Port of São Sebastião with the north of the State of São Paulo and the south of the state of Minas Geraes, that of Iguape with the capital of the State, and that of Cananea with the southern part of the State. These districts are as yet very sparsely populated but the land is very rich, well adapted to all kinds of culti-

vation, and awaits only the means of transportation and emigrant labor to become a source of great production. The laws of the State have made great concessions to these railway companies.

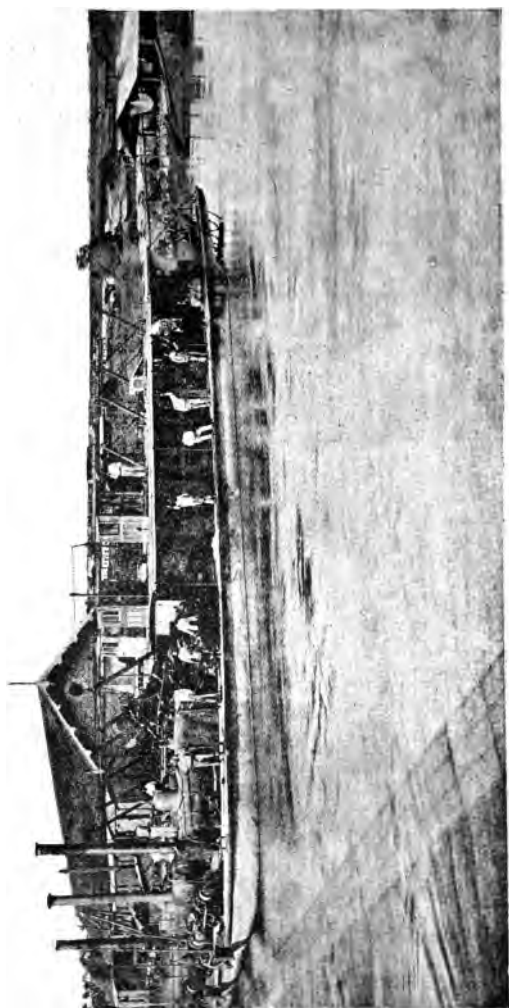
The maritime commerce with foreign countries is carried on exclusively through the Port of Santos.



Cloth factory at Piracicaba

This port, one of the best in the world, has a magnificent system of docks built by the "Companhia de Docas de Santos" which allows the largest transatlantic liners to tie up and discharge their cargoes with the greatest ease.

During the year of 1902 the following number of vessels entered this port: 865 steamers represent-



Wharves at Porto Ferreira on the Mogy-Guassú River

ing a total of 1,382,929 tons and 91 sailing vessels, representing a total of 27,397 tons, or 956 vessels of all classes with a total of 1,410,326 tons. During the same year the following number of vessels left the Port: 873 steamers representing a total of 1,395,347 tons and 88 sailing vessels with a total



Fall on the Piracicaba River

of 25,785 tons, or 960 vessels of all classes aggregating 1,421 tons. The total movement of the Port of Santos was 1,917 steamers and sailing vessels, representing a tonnage of 2,831,458.

The movement of goods on the docks of the "Companhia" in 1902 was as follows:

IMPORTATION

Direct, or from foreign	
ports.	477,579,20
By coast trade, or from	
national ports. . .	103,052,20
Total importation . .	<u>580,631,40</u>

EXPORTATION

Direct, or by coast trade	<u>535,836,20</u>
Total . . .	1,116,467,60

The traffic of the different national port of Santos during the year of 1902
 lows:

Goods loaded or unloaded

Nationalities	No. Vessels	Imports Tons	Exports Tons
English . .	218	297,127	172,570
German . .	122	87,134	229,750
Brazilian .	374	102,665	3,070
Italian . .	62	19,980	8,640
French . .	97	29,378	68,930

The foreign commerce of São Paulo reached a total of \$1,532,025; \$828,000 value of goods imported and \$704,000 of goods exported.

During the years 1886—1887 reached a total of \$49,454,683; \$40,

the value of exportation and \$8,908,380 the value of the goods imported.

During the year 1901 the direct importation of foreign goods through the Port of Santos was valued at \$46,362,959: the value of goods exported



Lot in a colonist reservation

was \$187,462,613. The movement of foreign commerce for the State of São Paulo was valued at \$233,825,572.

A part of the products of São Paulo, made up almost entirely of coffee is exported by land to the port of Rio de Janeiro. These goods, which are furnished almost entirely by the northern counties,

are carried by the Central Railroad, which connects the City of São Paulo with the Federal Capital.

Of the foreign goods imported into the State of São Paulo, the most important are rice, flour, potatoes, wheat, cotton. — both in the raw state and in piece. — iron and steel. — both in the rough and as instruments and impliments. — machines,



Great Falls on the Paranapanema river

tools, coal, cement, silk. — principally made up and in piece, — linen, — made up, though principally jute and hemp prepared for use, — chemical products, pharmaceutical compounds, drugs, material for the manufacture of perfumery, inks, paints, oils, lard, butter, preserves, cod-fish, and jerked beef.

The food stuffs imported from the different countries are as follows: dried beef and wheat from

Buenos Ayres, cod-fish from the north of Europe, rice principally from Rangoon, flour and lard from the United States, wines from Portugal, Spain, France and Italy, butter from France and Germany and hams from Italy and Portugal.

The other imports are principally from England,



Avenue de Eucalipti Polyanthemii

the United States, Germany, France, Italy and Portugal.

The State of São Paulo occupies first place in the value of her exports, which amount to about 40 % of the total imports of the Union. In imports she ranks next to Rio de Janeiro, her exports

amounting to 25.5 % of the total imports of the country.

INDUSTRY

The mining industry is limited to the extraction of some shists, building stone, lime stone for the manufacture of lime, clay for the manufacture of ceramic products, and marble, of which many beautiful varieties are found in several parts of the State.

Gold has been mined in several places and these mines, though still rich enough in ore to justify their being worked on a large scale, have been abandoned for many years. The surface deposits of colonial days are almost entirely exhausted, but with the use of adequate machinery there is no doubt that



paying veins of ore would be found in many of these old works.

In one of them, at Apiahy, a new company has just been inaugurated which is extracting an average of 15 grams to the ton of ore.

As to silver: there are reports that beds of ga-



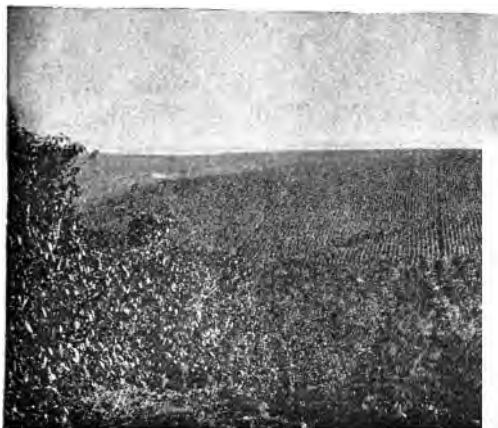
Cataract on the Jaguary river

lens and lead sulphate containing a small per cent. of silver have been discovered in the municipality of Iporanga.

Iron ore has been discovered in many of the municipalities and there is at Ipanema an iron foundry of large dimensions established by the government, which is at present closed.

Near the Serra Jaragua, in the municipality of Franca, in the state of São Paulo, the capital near the Serra Parnahyba, of manganese have been discovered.

Several rivers and small creeks in the municipalities of Franca and S. João Baptista do Araripe are said to be rich in diamonds. At one time diamond mining was carried on to a certain



A sea of coffee trees

the first of these municipalities, but it has been most entirely abandoned.

There are reports of the discovery of diamonds in several other sections of the states, and the probability they may be found in all of the municipalities.

Small beds of coal have been discovered

eral places in the State, principally in the municipalities of Tatuhy, Tieté and the neighboring dis-

Fall on the Prata River (São João da Boa Vista)



tricts. The thickest bed is situated in the first of these municipalities, at a place called Agua Branca.

It is, however, only about half a meter in thickness and therefore too thin to be worked. The existence of these beds leads us to believe that by means of the necessary soundings, beds of sufficient extent and thickness to be profitably worked must exist, though scattered over a considerable area.



Three-year-old coffee tree with berries

In the valley of the Parnahyba River in the municipality of Taubaté and of the Tieté near the port called Martins, in the municipality of Rio Bonito, are found large beds of bituminous shists, and grey stone heavily charged with bitumen. In the first of these municipalities the bituminous shists have been worked, and still are used for the manu-

facture of illuminating gas, kerosene, lubricating oils and paraffine.

Phosphate of lime, adapted to the manufacture of mineral fertilizer, is found in large beds on Mount Ipanema.

There are in the State four cities illuminated by gas, the Capital, Santos, Campinas and Taubaté. The most important factory is that of the Capital



Bird's-eye view of a coffee plantation

belonging to The São Paulo Gas Company, Limited.

This factory produced in 1902 5,283,657 cubic meters of illuminating gas.

The total number of combusters in the streets and squares of the city is 3,927. The cubic meters of gas used in private residences for illuminating purposes amounted to 2,273,062 cubic meters; 240,849 cubic meters were used for other purposes.

There is in the state an important factory for

the manufacture of burlap, capable 20,000,000 meters per year, and which employs 800 laborers.



Coffee drying ground

The beer industry is scattered throughout the State, a large number of breweries being located in the small towns of the interior.



Young coffee

these breweries is of an interior quality and fit only for local consumption of the lower classes.

In the State Capital there are, however, two very important breweries, the Antarctica and the Bavaria, both equipped with the most modern machinery and yielding an excellent product which has been very favorably compared with the imported article,



Gathering coffee

and is gaining steadily in the markets of the other states of the Republic. The Antarctica employs 300 laborers and produced last year 3,000,000 liters of beer, which was sold in São Paulo, the Federal Capital, the State of Rio de Janeiro and in the northern states as far as Amazonas.

The output of the Bavaria in 1899 reached 40,000 hectoliters, nine-tenths of which was consum-

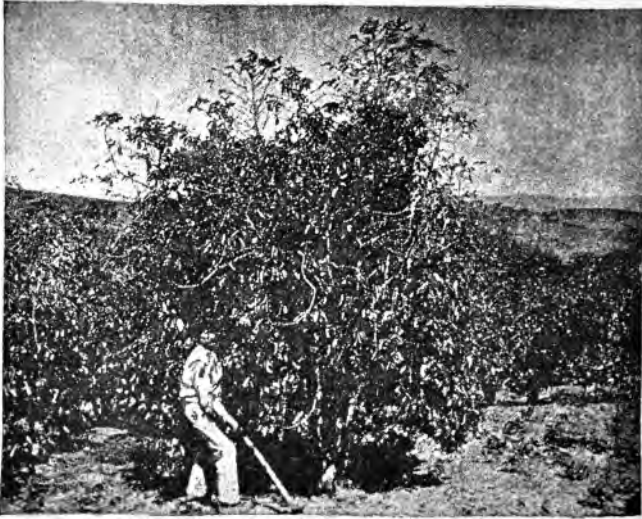
ed in the State of São Paulo, the remainder bei



exported to the northern states. This brewery e
ploys about 200 persons.

Among the hat factories. — another industry which has attained some importance, — the most important are as follows:

Pereira, Villela & Co. of Sorocaba, which produces felt and linen hats, and make about 900 daily. They employ about 100 persons, and export their



A coffee tree one hundred years old

products to Minas, Goyaz, Paraná, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul and the northern states.

The factory of Monzini, Schiffini & Co. in the capital produces 2,000 hare and linen hats daily, and employs 200 persons.

The Hempel Hat Factory in Campinas is equip-



ped with all the modern appliances and has a large annual production.

The Weltmann & Christy hat factory, in the Capital, manufactures annually 100,000 hats of all grades and employs regularly 80 persons.

The Deodato Leme hat factory, in the Capital, manufactures linen and all grades of felt hats, and employs regularly 99 persons.

The manufacture of pastes for food stuffs has



City and Harbor Santos

developed greatly in the State; Italian factories of macaroni and soup stock are to be seen everywhere.

Other factories of different kinds exist in the State as, for example, silk factories (on a very small scale), carpet factories, furniture factories, — in which the finest furniture is made; there are a great number of these factories, — also some glass factories and glass grinding establishments; toy factories, shoe factories, factories for the manufacture of

musical instruments and pianos, zinc and
tories, tanneries, sugar refineries, candy



and mineral water factories, factories of
and pharmaceutical products, iron and bron

dries, factories of antiseptics, oils, flour mills, carpet slipper factories, distilleries, factories of agricultural machinery, cement, carriages, gun powder, matches, ready-made clothing, books and paper, ceramica and lime kilns.

The railroad shops of the Companhia Paulista,



The Docks at the port of Santos

at Jundiahy, and of the Mogyana at Campinas are worthy of mention. They are both equipped with the most modern machinery and adequate not only for repairing locomotives and rolling stock of the company, but for the manufacture of both passenger coaches and freight cars.

The Companhia Mechanica and Aren and Lidgerwood are noted for the machinery, especially for cleaning of other agricultural instruments and impl

ELECTRICITY

São Paulo has already several large



Loading Coffee at Santos

of this important branch of industry an ceptionally good field for future develop

Excluding the capital, where both electricity and gas are used, there are 16 cities in the State by electricity. The power of the motors is 800 to 80 h. p. In some of the cities for instance, the lighting plants also furnish power to factories and shops.

The most important of the hydro-electric installations is at Parnahyba, 33 kilometers from the Capital. This installation is considered the largest in



South America and one of the most notable in the world. It furnishes light, street car traction and motor power to the capital.

This plant belongs to the São Paulo Light and Power Co., Ltd., which was with a capital of \$12,000,000, chiefly by and Americans. The capacity is 8,000 may be easily doubled.

The larger part of the electric current is consumed in street-car traction. The lines



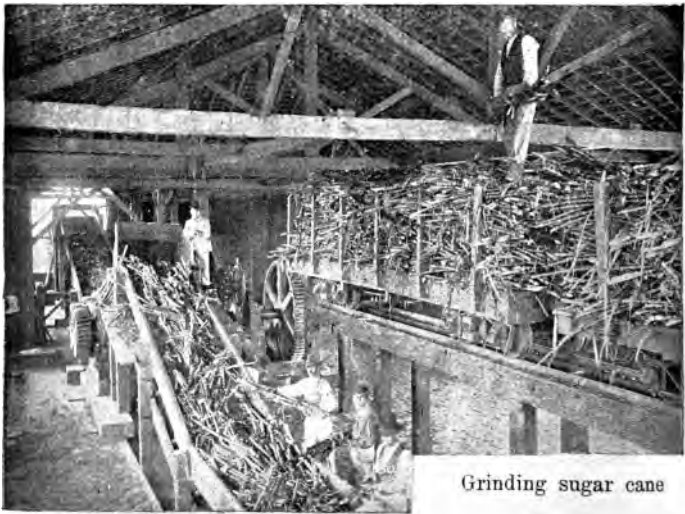
Sugar mill in the city of Piracicaba

tend over the whole City and its suburbs. The remainder is used for motor power in the mills and shops and for illuminating.

In 1902 the current was distributed

Traction	1000 kilow.
Motive power . .	900 „
Lighting	800 „

The street car line is 90 kilometers long, with a gage of 1435 milimeters, inclines of 11 % and curves with a minimum radius of 16 meters. The cars have a seating capacity of 45, weight of 10 tons and each one is furnished with two motors (G. E. — 58). The force used by a single car is



Grinding sugar cane

29 h. p.; on inclines of 11 % the velocity is 14 kilometers per hour; on a level it reaches 32 kilometers.

There is even greater power in other rivers of the State awaiting utilization. The Tieté River between the Capital and the Ytú falls, according to estimates, has 150 meters of hydraulic falls which could furnish nearly 75,000 h. p. steam. From this

point down the stream there are also the falls: Barra Grande, Escaramuça, Avança the rapids which precede the great falls six kilometers from the imposing falls of formed by the Rio Grande.

The volume of the waters of the ri and Rio Grande, passing over two falls, I

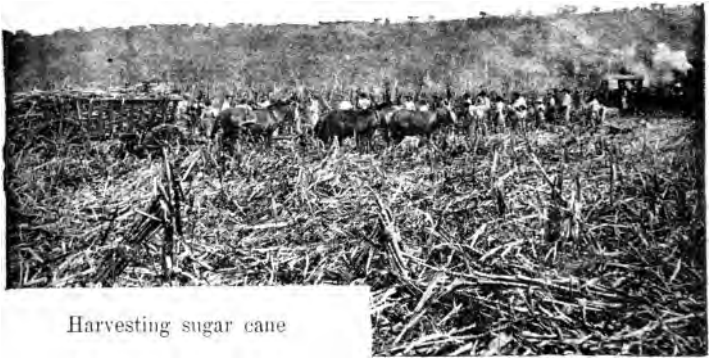


Transporting sugar cane

Urupunga, are estimated at over six hundred thousand liters per second, — equal to the great Niagara. The average the two rivers being calculated at 13 : power to be obtained from these two falls exceeds one million horse power, steam, and fore four times the power to day used in

in all its mercantile and industrial establishments, railway and river navigation.

The Paranapanema River, which has a flow of about 300 cubic meters per second at its mouth, is only navigatable in sections, which are separated from each other by long stretches of obstructed and impassable water. Its numerous falls and rapids render it rather a great natural reservoir of hydrau-



Harvesting sugar cane

lic force than an artery for internal commerce. The principal falls are: — the Itapucu, which has a height of 2 m 178 milimeters and a width of 123 meters; the Aranhas and the Piraju where, in a distance of 19 kilometers, the river falls 34 meters; the Agua do Padre with a fall of four meters; the series of Palmital, with a height of eleven meters. The Salto Grande or Dourados, about six kilometers below the bar of the Rio Pardo, — the largest tri-

butary on the right side, — has a fallers. All of these falls, together with ble host of rapids and cataracts on th of the State, guarantee an inexhausti hydro-electric power for the future inc State of São Paulo.



Corn field

RAILROADS

The State of São Paulo had in 3,546 kilometers of railroads.

The Estrada de Ferro Central of E (Central Railroad of Brazil) connects the City of São Paulo with the Capital of the State (Rio de Janeiro). The total length of this road is 496 kilometers, of which 150 are in the State of São Paulo.

The port of Santos is connected with the Capital by 79 kilometers of railroad belonging to the São Paulo Railway, which runs 60 kilometers beyond the Capital to the city of Jundiahy.

The Estrada de Ferro União Sorocabana & Ytuana has within the state 905 kilometers of road in use. This road has for its initial points, on one side



Hydro-electric installation of the Light and Power Co. at Parnahyba
in the State of São Paulo

the City of São Paulo, the State Capital and on the other the City of Jundiahy where the São Paulo Railway terminates. This railroad also serves a zone of great commercial and industrial importance. The most important centers of this zone are: — São Manoel do Paraíso, 345 kilometers from the Capital (a journey of 12 hours); Avaré, 387 kilometers (about

13 hours); Piracicaba, 194 kilometers (10 and Sorocaba, 111 kilometers (three and a half from the Capital.

The two largest companies, the Paulista Mogyana, cover with a network of roads the productive and the most densely populated the State where the great coffee plantations are

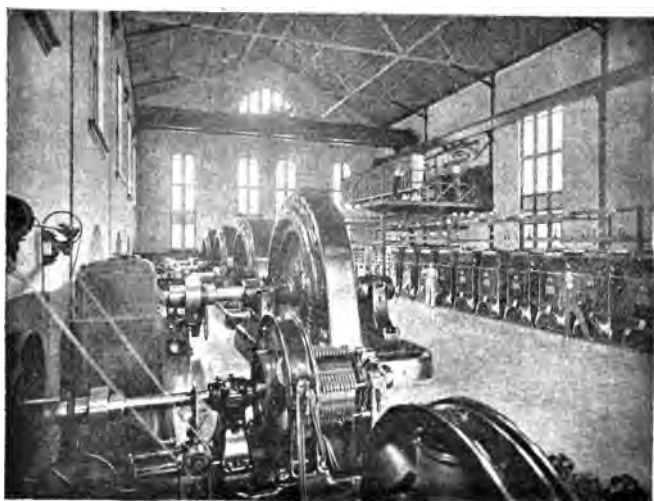


Hydro-electric installation of the Light and Power Co. at Pa
in the State of São Paulo

first of these companies has 916 kilometers all in the State, and the second 923 kilometers in this State and 283 in the State of Minas, of the extension which will in time reach that of Goyaz, — besides 17 kilometers which Poços de Caldas, a health resort of Minas

The Paulista Railway begins in Jundiá, the terminus of the São Paulo Railway, and

through Campinas, the county seat of one of the most important coffee producing counties, about 105 kilometers from the State Capital. Of the agricultural centres connected by this railway the most important are Jaboticabal, 419 kilometers (about 13 hours journey) from the Capital; Araraquara, 323



Hydro-electric installation of the Light and Power Co. at Parnahyba
in the State of São Paulo

kilometers, (about 10 hours) from the Capital; and Rio Claro, 195 kilometers (slightly more than 5 hours) from the Capital.

The Mogyana begins in Campinas, where the Paulista passes, and the trunk line crosses the greater part of the State, towards Minas and Goyaz, ter-

minating at Jaguará, the last station in the State of São Paulo, 616 kilometers from the Capital. This road serves 11 important agricultural centres, 528 kilometers from the Capital; Mogi das Cruzes (16 1/2 hours) from the Capital; Mococa, 100 kilometers from the Capital; Ribeirão Preto, 140 kilometers from the Capital; and São João del-Rei, 140 kilometers from the Capital.



Lime kiln and paper factory

These are the principal railway systems of the State; there are others of less importance, but all subordinate to them.

The following tables, representing the movements of the four principal railways of the State for the year 1902, give a good idea of the importance of these roads.

	Total receipts dollars	Expenses dollars	Profit dollars
São Paulo Railway . .	13,149,205	6,310,109	6,839,097
Paulista Railway. . .	13,601,567	6,076,294	7,525,273
Mogyana Railway . .	9,554,068	4,932,649	4,621,419
Sorocabana & Ytuana .	5,571,533	2,934,068	2,637,455



Palm trees

The statistics of traffic during 1901 give the following returns.

	Passengers transported
São Paulo Railway	1,551,612
Paulista Railway	1,180,074
Mogyana Railway. . . .	1,098,792
Sorocabana & Ytuana Railway	609,495

Baggage and express parcels	kilos
São Paulo Railway	14,622,433
Paulista Railway	1,1986,000
Mogyana Railway	8,257,908
Sorocabana & Ytuana	5,509,188

Freight	tons	tons
<i>São Paulo Railway</i>		
Coffee	583,408	
Cotton	2,236	
Sugar	34,076	
Salt	33,427	
Various other goods	839,499	1,492,646

<i>Paulista Railway</i>		
Coffee	682,668	
Various	456,152	1,138,820

<i>Mogyana Railway</i>		
Coffee	249,545	
Cotton	644	
Sugar	12,027	
Cereals	62,156	
Tobacco	343	
Salt	16,822	
Cane whisky	4,775	
Various other goods	76,321	422,633

<i>Sorocabana & Ytuana Railway</i>		
Coffee	71,787	
Cotton	711	
Sugar	4,039	
Tobacco	187	
Salt	1,696	
Various others	183,893	262,313



Laborers houses on a plantation



Cataract on the Mogy-Guassú River

RIVER NAVIGATION

There are several navigable rivers in the State of São Paulo but as they are almost all in the plateau which covers almost the whole State, they are not adapted to large river navigation, the topography of



Grape vines

the district causing the rivers to flow in a direction contrary to that sought by commerce. This is the reason why there are comparatively few regular lines of river navigation. At the end of 1902, there were in the State 576 kilometers of river navigation. The Xiririca and Iguape Line on the Ribeira River, 154 kilometers long, is the only line estab-

lished on a river which flows directly into the ocean. As it serves a sparsely settled region, however, its traffic is very small.

The other river lines, which are only used to facilitate the transportation of agricultural products



Jequitibá tree

to the railways, which carry them to Santos, are: — the Mogy-Guassu River, from Porto Ferreira to Pontal, — a distance of about 200 kilometers; the Piracicaba River, from João Alfredo to the mouth of the river, — a distance of about 126 kilometers;

the Tieté river, from Porto Martins to Porto R
— a distance of about 96 kilometers.

COAST NAVIGATION

The coast navigation, that is, the maritime
munication between the national ports is, in



Apfle trees

dance with the constitution of Brazil, carri
exclusively by ships carrying the Brazilian fl

All of the national lines touch at the p
Santos. The most important of these lines
Loyd Brasileiro, which starts from the port o
de Janeiro and touches at the principal ports

States of Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.



Fire wood



A city in the interior of the State

The State government subsidises a navigation company which runs between Rio de Janeiro and Santos, touching at the northern ports of the State.

TRANSATLANTIC NAVIGATION

There are many navigation companies that have regular lines of steamers between Europe and the port of Santos. The principal lines are: the Hamburg-Südamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft, which has on this line some of its largest steamers, among which are the following:

Steamers	Tons	Steamers	Tons
Antonina . . .	3,992	Paraguassú . .	2,541
Argentina . . .	3,791	Paranaguá . . .	2,803
Bahia	4,763	Pelotas	3,944
Buenos Ayres .	3,184	Pernambuco . .	4,788
Cap-Frio . . .	5,648	Petropolis . . .	4,792
Cordoba	4,871	Rio	3,187
Corrientes . . .	3,720	Santos	4,855
Desterro	2,543	São Paulo . . .	4,724
Itaparica	2,543	Tijuca	4,801
Maceió	2,786	Tucuman	4,661



Manioc plantation

The average run between Hamburg and Santos is 21 days. The steamers touch at Lisbon, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd, of Bremen leaves that port every 14 days.

The following steamers of this company touch at the port of Santos.



Pear trees

Steamers	Tons	Steamers	Tons
Mainz	3,204	Stolberg	2,480
Coblenz. . . .	3,169	Heidelberg. . . .	3,372
Trier,	3,168	Roland	3,603

The average run from Bremen to Santos takes 30 days. The steamers touch at Anthwerp, Oporto,

Lisbon, Madeira, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.



Banana trees



Field of rye and barley

The "Chargeurs Réunis", on their Brazilian branch, make three voyages per month from Havre

to Santos. The steamers which this line sends most frequently are:

Steamers	Tons	Steamers	Tons
Cordoba . . .	3,380	Colombia . . .	3,425
Entre-Rios. . .	3,380	Canarias . . .	4,110
Santa Fé . . .	3,380	Caravellas . . .	4,110
Concordia . . .	3,425	Parahyba . . .	3,900
Colonia . . .	3,425	Paranaguá. . .	3,180
Campana . . .	3,425	San Nicolas . .	2,530
Corrientes . . .	3,425	Carolina . . .	3,850
Coruca . . .	3,425		



Vineyard

The voyage from Havre to Santos takes 25 days. The steamers touch at Leixões, Lisbon, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

The "Transports Maritimes" sends the following ten steamers.

Steamers	Tons	Steamers	Tons
France	4,223	Italie	4,180
Espagne	4,144	Provence	4,076
Aquitaine	3,399	Les Alpes	4,164
Les Andes. . . .	4,164	Savoie	2,016
Alsace	2,016	Bretagne	2,209

These steamers make two trips per month regu-



Trunk of a Jequitebá tree

lary from Europe to Santos, leaving Naples, and touching at Genoa, Marseilles, Barcellona, Malaga, Gibraltar, Dakar and Rio de Janeiro. The voyage from the port of departure to Santos takes 25 days.

The three Italian companies, "La Veloce", "Navegazione General" and "Ligure Brasiliana", have regular lines running from Italy to Santos direct.

The "La Veloce" has in regular service the following steamers.

Steamers	Tons	Steamers	Tons
Savoia	4,377	Cittá di Milano .	3,410
Nord America .	4,826	Cittá di Torino .	3,410
Duch.* di Genova	4,304	Cittá di Genova .	3,918
Duca di Galliera	4,304	Piemonte . . .	2,317
Centro America .	3,474	Etruria	2,223
Venezuela . . .	3,474	Las Palmas . . .	1,862



Rice field

These steamers leave Genoa, and touch at Naples, Teneriffe or Las Palmas, making the voyage in about 16 days for the swiftest steamers and about 21 days for the slowest.

The regular steamers of the "Navigazione Generale" are:

Steamers	Tons	Steamers
Regina Margher. ^{la}	1,933	Marco Minghett
Orione	2,296	Domen. ^o Balduin
Sirio.	2,291	Montebello. .
Perseo	2,274	Rubattino . .
Washington . .	1,845	Sempione . .
Manilla. . . .	2,582	Vicenzo Florio



Corn

The regular steamers of the "Ligure Br
are:

Steamers	Tons	Steamers
Ré Umberto . .	2,195	Colombo . .
Rio Amazonas .	2,228	Minas . . .

The ports and time of the voyages ar
the same as those of the "La Veloce". The

of monthly voyages of these three companies is of two or three, according to the demands.

TELEGRAPHS

The telegraphic service of the State is rendered by the National Telegraph Department of the Federal Government.

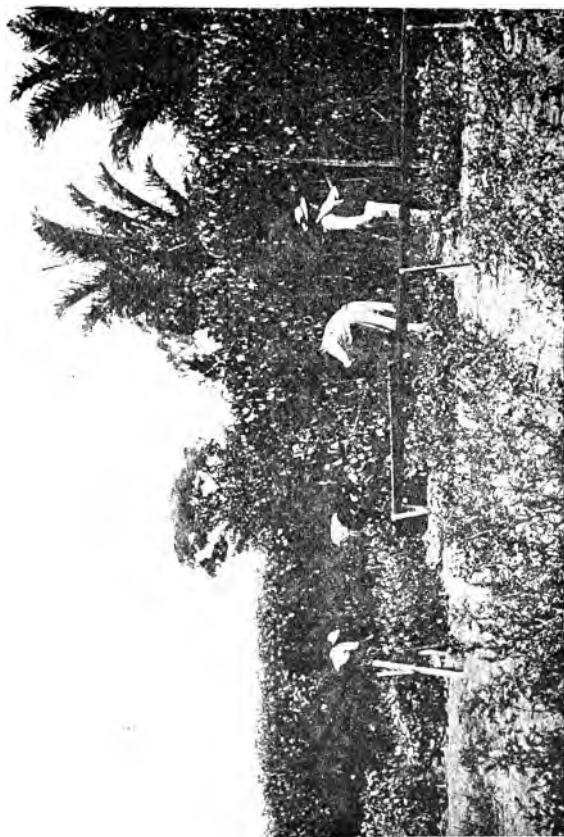


Harvesting hay

The telegraphic stations of the State are, the State Capital, the ports of Santos, Iguape, São Sebastião, and Ubatuba; the interior cities of Batataes, Campinas, Casa Branca, Franca, Jundiahy, Mogy-Mirim, Ribeirão Preto, and São Simão.

From these stations telegrams can be sent to any of the other states of Brazil or to any of the foreign countries served by the submarine telegraph-cable.

The telegraphic service of the State is not limited to the National Telegraph. There is also a local com-



The Aramina Harvest

pany supported by the State Government, connecting at Itararé with the state of Paraná. The telegraphic

communications are open to the public at any of the railway stations in the State.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Postal Service in charge of the Federal Government in São Paulo is thoroughly organised and very efficient, as its progress shows.



Cotton

There are in the State 413 post offices besides the Central Office and Administrative Department in the Capital: of these 12 are first class, 23 second class, 77 third class and 301 fourth class.

Receipts and expenses. The total receipts for the year of 1903 were \$1,228,731.83. The total expenses were \$820,292.48, leaving a balance of \$408,439.35.

Money Orders. — During the same year the movement in the Money Order Department was as follows:

National money orders emitted 38,972 with a total value of \$1,596,107.33.

“ “ “ paid 36,515 with a total value of \$1,685,974.88.

Foreign money orders emitted 939 with a total value of \$10,870.60.

“ “ “ paid 150 with a total value of \$4,796.26.

The following statistics relating to the mails received and sent through the Central Office in the Capital, during the years of 1901, 1902, and 1903 show the steady increase of mails handled from year to year by the São Paulo Post Office Department.

1901

Unregistered mail (letters and parcels)	received	.	21,425,212
“ “ “ “	distributed.		81,645,268
Registered “ “ “ “	received	.	543,348
“ “ “ “	distributed.		301,336
Total for 1901			. . 103,915,164

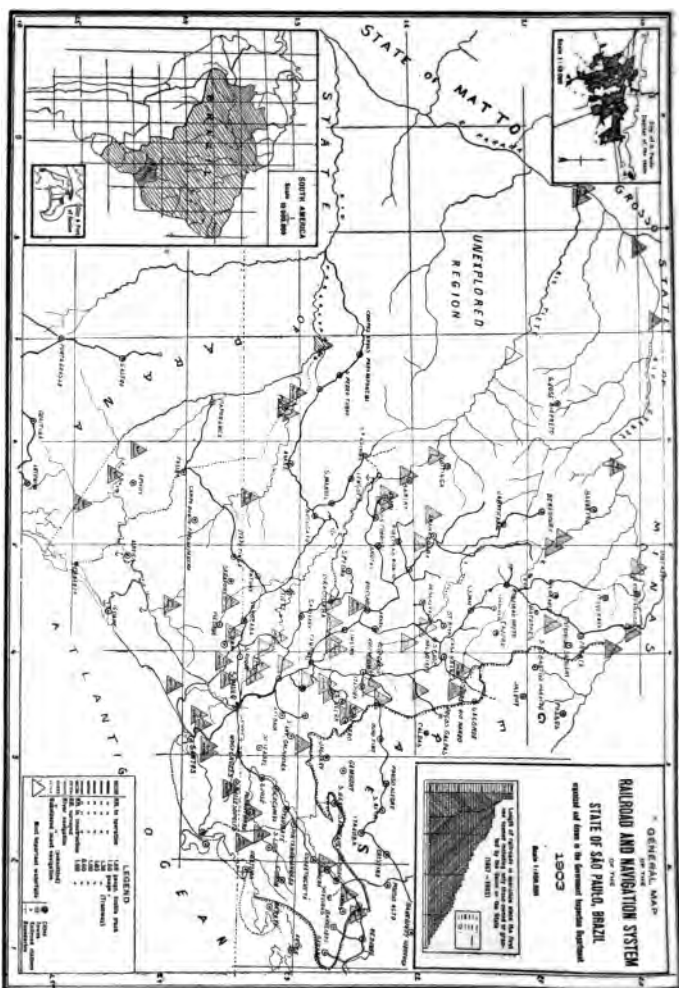
1902

Unregistered mail (letters and parcels)	received	.	23,105,832
“ “ “ “	distributed.		85,492,112
Registered “ “ “ “	received	.	546,969
“ “ “ “	distributed.		460,571
Total for 1902			. . 109,605,484

1903

Unregistered mail (letters and parcels)	received	.	25,109,736
“ “ “ “	distributed.		88,387,189
Registered “ “ “ “	received	.	692,106
“ “ “ “	distributed.		474,960
Total for 1903			. . 114,663,991





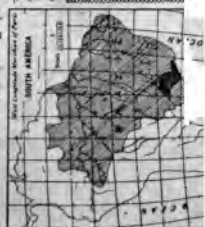
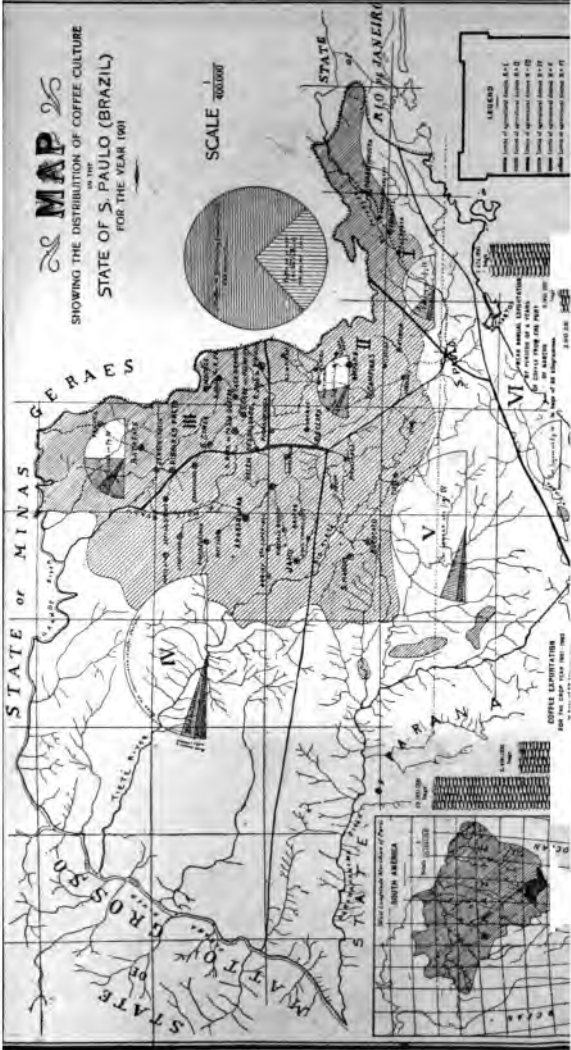
MAP
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CULTURE
IN THE
STATE OF S. PAULO (BRAZIL)
FOR THE YEAR 1901

SCALE 1:400,000



LEGENDA

Area under cultivation of Arabica coffee	6.5
Area under cultivation of Robusta coffee	3.5
Area under cultivation of Arabica and Robusta coffee	1.5
Area under cultivation of Arabica and Robusta coffee	1.5
Area under cultivation of Arabica and Robusta coffee	1.5
Area under cultivation of Arabica and Robusta coffee	1.5



COFFEE EXPORTATION
1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100



